

# San Francisco May Become Race Relations Test Tube of Country

SAN FRANCISCO— (ANP) — San Francisco may develop into an outstanding example of technique in solving current race problems, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, noted sociologist, indicated in a review here recently.

San Francisco has been one of the spots in the country where experts expected riots to flare up at any time, the rapid expansion of Negro population from 3,000 or 4,000 to 20,000 in little over a year, desperate housing facilities, inability of migrants to adjust in the deep south, all pointing to definite racial trouble.

Dr. Johnson spent a month here surveying the situation. He brought two assistants with him and a local committee of 20 is working on the problem.

One of the reasons for the racial trouble in San Francisco, said Dr. Johnson, "is that the concentration of Negro workers in this city is in its beginning. San Francisco therefore can start from scratch and a better solution may be arrived at than has been true in many large eastern, middle and southern cities."

Five problems are faced, Dr. Johnson pointed out. These are industrial occupations, housing, transportation, schooling and recreation for Negroes.

"We will attempt to arrive at a pattern for incorporation of minority groups in the framework of city planning," said Dr. Johnson. "We hope to relax the fears and concerns of the older residents who are likely to be disturbed and to offset the prejudice of southern whites who have come into this territory. San Francisco, with the proper approach, can profit by the mistakes of other communities and take advantage of the values which minority groups can give a community."

"No definite program will be presented until the survey has been completed," Dr. Johnson said. "The Negro recognizes his problem—that he has high visibility, that he is met

with greater resistance than other minority groups.

"He comes here with different customs, a strange and different level of culture to be both resented and resisted and must work out his problem for himself. We are attempting to do that and indications are that we have been given healthy consideration by San Francisco."



AUG 21 1943  
Washington Tribune  
Washington, D. C.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT—Dr. Russell Brown, a member of the faculty of the School of Agriculture at Tuskegee Institute, has recently returned from Iowa State College where he has been working for the past 7 months as research assistant in the bacteriology section, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa. Dr. Brown's appointment to the staff of Iowa State College for the seven months period was a cooperative arrangement between Tuskegee Institute and Iowa State College, for the purpose of conducting research related to the production of synthetic rubber, and for the continuation of a cooperative research project on the physiology of bacteria.

## Washington Tribune Washington, D. C. Race Chemist Displays At Exposition

NEW YORK (Calvin News Service) — The products of Negro chemists continues in many places and ways. This fact was again revealed by the display of many of the modern inventions shown at the Nineteenth Exposition of Chemical Industries held at Madison Square Garden, December 6 to 11. Products based on the inventions of A. Parsons, Jr., were displayed.

## Carnegie Corp. Tells Progress Of Negro Study

Defender Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK (ANP) — Its annual report on the Negro, the Carnegie corporation explained the status of the comprehensive study of the Negro which it began five years ago and indicated several grants made to Negroes during the past fiscal year.

The study of the Negro made under the direction of Dr. Gunnar Myrdal of the University of Stockholm is now complete. Two volumes of Dr. Myrdal's own report and four supplementary volumes either are or soon will be available.

The large staff of Negro and white experts who worked upon special phases of the study have had their data turned over by the corporation to the Schomburg collection in the New York Public library where it will be available for study. The staff members are permitted to publish themselves any part of their findings they choose. The increased interest in Negro life brought about by the war and the widespread interest in racial affairs throughout the world have served to heighten the importance of this study.

Among the volumes already published are: "Pattern of Negro Segregation," by Charles S. Johnson; "The Negro's Share" by Richard Sterner; "The Myth of the Negro Past," by Melville J. Herskovits.

Items directly affecting Negro life noted among the expenditures of \$2,562,900 were: Atlanta university for the preparation of a biography of John Hope, \$5,000; National Urban league, for support, \$5,000; Phelps-Stokes fund, British-African student aid, \$1,500; Virgin Islands

Educational development, \$1,000; Comprehensive Study of the Negro in America, for support, \$10,000.

The report detailed grants which had been made to various institutions over the year. Among these were the National Urban league, \$97,000; Hampton institute, \$666,140; Fisk university, \$557,118; Atlanta university, \$553,500; Meharry Medical college, \$304,326; Tuskegee institute, \$203,197.

The report pointed out that the income of the foundation is only three fifths of what it was 10 years ago and indicated that a policy of either reducing the number of grants or the amount granted would be made.



60-1943

Memphis, Tenn., January 6, 1943

2. Is the widely held belief true that Negroes are more musical than whites?

2. No. Anything generally believed about the facts of nature is never true. Psychologist K. L. Bean gave the Seashore Tests of Musical Talent to groups of Negroes and whites. Up to age 14 the two groups scored about the same, the Negroes being slightly superior in rhythm. But after 14 the Negroes averaged slightly lower on pitch, rhythm, harmony, consonance, time, etc. The Seashore Music Tests are probably the most reliable tests yet invented to measure any musical ability.

Journal and Guide  
Norfolk, Virginia

## Sociologists

MAY 1 1943  
Confer In  
Atlanta, Ga.  
MAY 1 1943

A Scientific  
Study Of Race  
Issues Planned

ATLANTA, Ga.—The first annual conference of the social studies program of Negro Land Grant Colleges has just been concluded at Atlanta University. It was attended by 21 representatives from 16 Negro Land Grant Colleges and one state college.

In addition to these there were present eight sociologists of national reputation including Howard W. Odum, director of the Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina; Donald R. Young, research secretary, Social Science Research Council, New York City; Charles S. Johnson, director of the social science department, Fiske University.

### OTHER SOCIOLOGISTS

And Edward B. Reuter, chairman, department of sociology, University of Iowa; E. Franklin Frazier, head of the department of sociology, Howard University; William E. Cole, head, department of sociology, University of Tennessee; T. Lynn Smith, head of the department of sociology, University of Louisiana; Edgar T. Thompson, associate professor of sociology, Duke University.

The conference was carried

ing out further the plan for coordinated social research in the land grant college. The center of this coordination is Atlanta University with Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as coordinator and the experts in sociology were brought in to criticize and advise so that the future program would be carried out according to the best scientific methods.

Two MAY 1 1943 recently elected presidents of land grant colleges were in attendance: L. H. Foster of Virginia State College, and L. A. Davis of Arkansas State; R. K. W. Gardiner of Fouray Bay College, Freetown, West Africa.

The conference means practically the reestablishment, after an interval of a quarter of a century, of the Atlanta University Conference to study the Negro problems. These conferences carried on from 1896 to 1917, represented the first attempt at a scientific study of race problems in the South.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald  
June 21, 1943

## RESEARCH STUDY FUNDS PROVIDED

38 Awards With Total  
Of \$48,000 Planned  
By Council

NEW YORK, June 20—(AP)—Awards totaling \$48,000 for the academic year 1943-44 were announced Sunday by the Social Science Research Council.

The 38 awards, the council said, would provide for study and research in the fields of economics, political science, sociology, statistics, political, social and economic history, cultural anthropology, social psychology, geography and related subjects.

Eight of the awards, carrying basic stipends from \$1,800 to \$2,500 for 12 months, plus travel allowance, cover post-doctoral research training fellowships to students under 35 years of age possessing Ph.D. degrees or the equivalent.

Seven appointments, the announcement said, cover pre-doctoral field fellowships, with basic stipends annually of \$1,800, plus travel allowance, to recipients under 35 who have completed all the requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation. The remaining 23 cover grants-in-aid to assist mature scholars in completion of

research projects already well under way, the grants averaging about \$580.

Among those who received awards were: Special fund appointments to aid research of social scientists in the South, Thomas P. Abernathy, professor of history, University of Virginia, for completion of a history of the South, 1789 to 1819; Walter H. Bennett, instructor in political science, University of Alabama, for completion of a study of American theories of federalism; Elizabeth Cometi, instructor in history Woman's College, University of North Carolina, for completion of a study of emergency legislation during the American Revolution; James E. Pate, professor of political science, college of William and Mary, for completion of a study of the administrative agencies of the Virginia state government; John G. Watkins, professor of education, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, for completion of a study of sociometric patterns in a group of college fraternities.

Post-doctorate research—Rushton Coulborn, Ph.D., University of London, professor of European history, Atlanta University, for training in social philosophy; John H. Herz, Dr. Jur., University of Cologne, lecturer at Howard University, for training in field methods in population research.

Grants-in-aid—Ella Lonn, professor of history, Goucher College, Baltimore, Md., for completion of a study of the origin of the European aristocracy class structure; Mark Vishniak, for completion of a study of international convention against defamation of minority groups.

## GOING TO CUBA!



Miss Ellen Irene Diggs, who for the past three years has served as secretary to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

head of the Department of Sociology in Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., has been granted a maintenance fellowship by the Institute of International Education, to do research work in Cuba. Miss Diggs will pursue a course in anthropology at the University of Havana, and she leaves Atlanta this week.

St. Louis, Missouri

## ASSIGNED STUDY OF THE RACE

Aim To Enlighten  
And Aid Members

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 23—

A course entitled "The Negro in the American Scene" will be taken by teachers in the city school system at Junior High School 120 IQ, 1 East 120th Street, for fifteen Mondays, beginning tomorrow, was announced Saturday by the City-Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem. The committee, an interfaith, interracial group which seeks to improve the economic, social and living conditions of local Negroes, has cooperated with the Board of Education in formulating the program for the course.

The course is intended to present the achievements of the Negro in the United States. "With this background of authoritative and scientific data," said the announcement, "teachers of Negro children will be better equipped to stimulate and guide their pupils, and teachers of white children will be better prepared to function in the area of interracial and inter-cultural education."

Dr. Abraham Ehrenfeld, principal of the school, is coordinator of the series of lecture and is, in large part, responsible for its contentment.

Howard Prot  
Defender  
Authors Fine  
Chicago, Illinois  
Child Study

WASHINGTON — An interesting study of Negro children with an unusually high intelligence quotient, recently conducted by Prof.

Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, of Howard University, is reported in the recently published Spring issue of the Journal of Negro Education.

Subjects of the Jenkins study were taken from four large urban communities—New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and this city—and an investigation of the family background of several revealed that the intellect, to a large extent, was a heritage.

In one case, the father of the child was the first Negro Phi Beta Kappa at the University of Illinois. In another, the grandfather was an eminent biologist and the first colored Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. In still another, the grandfather was a composer and the first person to collect and publish Negro spirituals.

In all, Professor Jenkins reports the uncovered a wealth of evidence that "an appreciable number of Negro children of extremely high IQ are to be found," and "that Negroes are as variable as any other racial group."

the next three months out of residence allowed each faculty member. During the other three quarters he will resume his teaching duties at the university.

Dr. Allison Davis, assistant professor of education at the University of Chicago, will make a study of interracial and inter-cultural problems both in America and other countries. He is expected to begin his tours during the next three months out of residence allowed each faculty member. During the other three quarters he will resume his teaching duties at the university.

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## Contributions of Negro Told In Library of Congress Book

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26—(AP)—Announcement has come of the Library of Congress of a new work entitled "Seventy-five Years of Freedom, Commemoration of the 75th Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Emancipation of the Negro to the Constitution of the United States." The book sums up the contribution of the Negro to American culture. Selection of material for the heavily documented book was decided upon by a committee chosen by Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, that included Dr. Carter G. Woodson, W. Grant Still, Dr. Alain Locke, Sterling Brown, Harry T. Burleigh, E. Nathaniel Dett, Dr. L. D. Reddick and Mrs. Dorothy Porter.

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## Davis Begins Study Of Education Abroad

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# Research Work Of Teachers Termed Outstanding

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Better Understanding Looms Between Races As Result of New Data Being Added to Curricula of School System**

By HUGH S. GARDNER  
(Staff Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Sept. 2—The Negro's contribution to world civilization to the growth and expansion of America, and to the present war effort will be woven into the general mass material of class work designed for elementary grades in the Chicago school system for the second term next month.

Chicago, and eventually the nation, owes a debt of gratitude to the painstaking and laudable efforts of the conscientious school teachers for erasing what some term the deliberate sins of omission on the part of American historians, who have failed in many instances to include all persons who have taken an important part in the development of our country.

## PLAN IS ACCLAIMED

Judging from the momentum of popularity this new study gained during the first year of its inception into the city's entire school system, it will not be surprising if the near future will see the entire American education system transformed, revealing the whole truth about the part each race has played in the development of this country.

## THE THINGS TO KNOW

For children of any race, to know the saga of George Washington Carver; the marvelous careers of Marian Anderson and Paul Robeson; that Jean Baptiste Point de Saible was the first settler in Chicago; that Capt. Alonzo Pietro was skipper of Christopher Columbus' good ship Nina will inspire them.

The Supplementary Units for the Course of Study and Social Studies, such as has been designed by Mrs. Madeline Robinson Morgan and Mrs. Bessie King, elementary school teachers, will unquestionably end ignorance of Negro history.

This course of study is divided into three units. One for the first three grades; another for the following three, and a third for the seventh and eighth grades.

## MRS. MORGAN, CHICAGOAN

In a very definite and simple manner, Mrs. Morgan, a native Chicagoan, Northwestern university graduate, teacher at the Emerson school, and in private life the wife of a civilian foreman at the Chicago quartermaster depot, said: "I just felt after seeing the American Negro exposition in 1940, that we should know more about our own people. Over and above this, my principal, Miss Ellnor E. McCollum, and I talked about the problems of Negroes. Miss Mc-

Collum's interest prompted her to make it possible for me to present my plan to Dr. William H. Johnson, superintendent of Chicago schools."

## PLAN IS ACCEPTED

Dr. Johnson accepted the plan. A committee was formed with Miss McCollum acting as chairman. Mrs. Morgan was released from her teaching duties and chose Mrs. Bessie King as her co-worker. For the next 18 months the two struggled with material, and finally through trial and error method they reached the desired point, after, however, many valuable suggestions had been given by several other persons, including Dr. Carter G. Woodson, foremost authority on Negro history. The research study was carried on mainly at the George Cleveland Hall library, which has the second largest collection of Negro books in the Middle West. Correspondence brought in other material, and some was obtained from the Field museum, Art institute and University of Chicago library.

Thus, it appears that the colored American, by means of this new study course, has acquired his first intellectual freedom, through the hard work of two Chicago school teachers.

## To Study Frisco's Negro Problem

Norfolk, Virginia  
SAN FRANCISCO, (AP)—Dr.

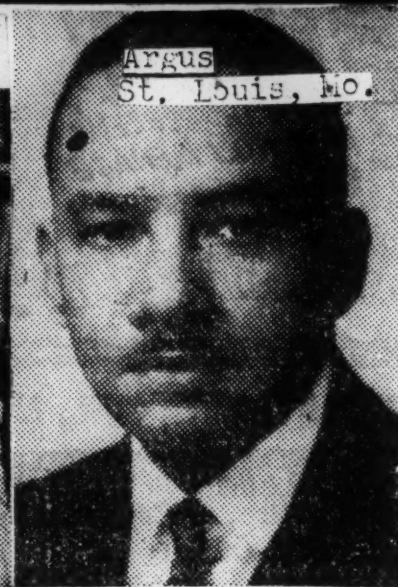
Charles S. Johnson, director of the social science department at Fisk University arrived here last week to begin a three week study of the Negro problem in this city.

The well known sociologist predicted that the coast city would set an example for the nation in finding a solution.

# INSURE DEMOCRACY FOR FUTURE



Mrs. Madeline Robinson Morgan after 16 months of research, seated at desk, quiet, cul- during which time both were re- tured, unassuming native Chil- lieved of teaching duties. Mrs. cagoan, a teacher in the Emer- King is a teacher at Farren- son school, plans with her col- league, Mrs. Bessie King, who is a graduate of the Uni- versity of Illinois and will soon second season of teaching Negro receive her master's degree in culture to study in the ele- English from Northwestern uni- mentary grades. With the uni- versity. She is a native of tiring aid of Mrs. King, Mrs. Brownsville, and is a member of the Delta Kappa achievements into the curricu- sorority.



REV. HARRY V. RICHARDSON

## To Conduct Research On Life-Work

TUSKEGEE, INS., Pa., —An- nouncement was made here this week that Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, will spend all of next year studying the life and work of the rural church. This project has been made possible by a grant from the General Education Board in cooperation with Tuskegee Institute. Most of the year's work will consist of travel and studies in the field. Some re- search, however, will be done at Drew university, Madison, N. J., where he will study methods of improving rural populations in other countries as well as America.

According to a statement issued by Dr. Richardson this morning, such a study at this time is im- perative. "Negroes as well as all other peoples must be established on the land, which is the basic source of all wealth and produc- tion. This is especially important in the light of the adjustments that will follow the war. Sees Imp. Value

"We need to be established on the soil," he said, "but we also need a decent standard of living in the country. Up to now the level of life for most Negroes in country districts has been shame- fully low. In some sections it is a national disgrace."

Dr. Richardson is taking time from his responsibilities at Tuskegee Institute to conduct this study because he feels that the rural Negro church is one of the chief agencies capable of improv-

ing Negro life. "If rural life is to be improved," he said, "there must be much that outside agencies must do for the Negro, but there is also much that he must do for him- self through his own efforts and organizations.

"The struggles for betterment in the country is just as severe as present in the city or anywhere else. Na- tural difficulties must be over- come, misunderstandings and op- portunities must be removed. Op- portunities must be improved for

lic Health Service, said that the discovery was made during a study of a skin disorder among Negroes employed in a leather plant.

The hands of workers wearing gloves treated with monobenzy ether of hydroquinone, intended to prevent deterioration of the gloves, became white, Dr. Schwartz related.

Later experiments on the skin of animals, he said, disclosed that the change lasted from six months to six years.

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60-1943

# Population Study Succeeds

Norfolk, Virginia

## At Virginia Union University

### Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va.—The population study sponsored by the Virginia State Planning Board, which was established at Virginia Union University last March as a laboratory for the social science department of the university is still in operation during the summer months and it is meeting with the approval of the state director and the officials of the school.

The office is located on the second floor of Pickford Hall and is under the supervision of Mrs. Ruth Hucles McGuinn, who has been with the population study since September, 1942.

Four social science students recommended by Dr. Henry J. McGuinn, head of the department on the basis of scholarship, were hired as part-time workers. Misses Florence Perkins, Jeanette Brown and Mrs. Emily McDonald Madden, of Richmond, and Miss Dorothy Tate of Metuchen, N. J., have worked on standardized death rates in Virginia; estimated migration from 28 selected states, including Virginia; and made compilations on prolificacy distribution in Virginia.

### TALKS ON SUBJECT

Talks on these subjects were made by these students to the class on population, taught by Dr. McGuinn. During this summer, these students have been employed full time. The study has proved to be a source of income to the students as well as a beneficial experience in statistical research.

On a recent visit to the branch office located at the university, Dr. Lorin A. Thompson, director of the population study, expressed himself as highly satisfied with the work being done.

## Davis to Make Tour of Various Schools, Colleges

Ree Chicago, Ill.

One of the most important educational projects connected with the war was announced last week in the study of inter-racial and inter-cultural prob-

lems in American education to be made by Dr. Allison Davis, assistant professor of education in the University of Chicago. The educational responsibilities of the United States to the rapidly increasing number of races under the American flag will be the subject of a field study by Dr. Davis extending over several years. He will visit those schools and colleges which have developed the most successful methods for the cultural assimilation of peoples of various races and cultures.

His travels will take him throughout most of the continental United States, and into several foreign countries which have inter-racial problems in education. Each year Dr. Davis will travel during the three months out-of-residence allowed each faculty member. During the other three quarters, he will continue his teaching and research at the University of Chicago.



Journal and Guide  
Norfolk, Virginia

IN WAR RESEARCH—Robert J. Omohundro, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Omohundro, of Norfolk, who finished his post-graduate work in physics at Howard University about a year ago is now employed in the Division of War Research at Columbia University, New York. Young Omohundro is a graduate of Booker T. Washington High School and of the school of engineering at Howard University where he majored in physics.

He also completed the special courses in physics offered by the War Department at Howard University. In a recent letter to the publisher of the Journal and

Guide, Mr. Omohundro says: "I had a chance interview yesterday with the head of the personnel department here, who informed me that my immediate supervisor was quite pleased with my work."

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## Agricultural

Norfolk, Virginia

## Expert Does

Journal and Guide

## Iowa Research

### Dr. Russell Brown Studies Synthetic Rubber Problem

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. Russell Brown, a member of the faculty of the school of agriculture at Tuskegee Institute, has recently returned from Iowa State College where he has been working for the past seven months as research assistant in the bacteriology section. Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.

Dr. Brown's appointment to the staff of Iowa State College for the seven months past was a cooperative arrangement between Tuskegee Institute and Iowa State College, for the purpose of conducting research related to the production of synthetic rubber, and for the continuation of a cooperative research project on the physiology of bacteria.

### USE RAW MATERIALS

One phase of the research was concerned with the utilization of agricultural raw materials in a bacterial process for producing compounds for rubber synthesis.

The other phase involved the use of heavy carbon isotope as a tracer in studying the mechanism of the butyl alcohol fermentation. This fermentation process may be used for the commercial production of butyl alcohol and acetone from grains and sweet potatoes.

Dr. Brown was formerly a research fellow in the department of bacteriology of Iowa State, where he received the doctor of philosophy degree. He has been a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty since 1936.



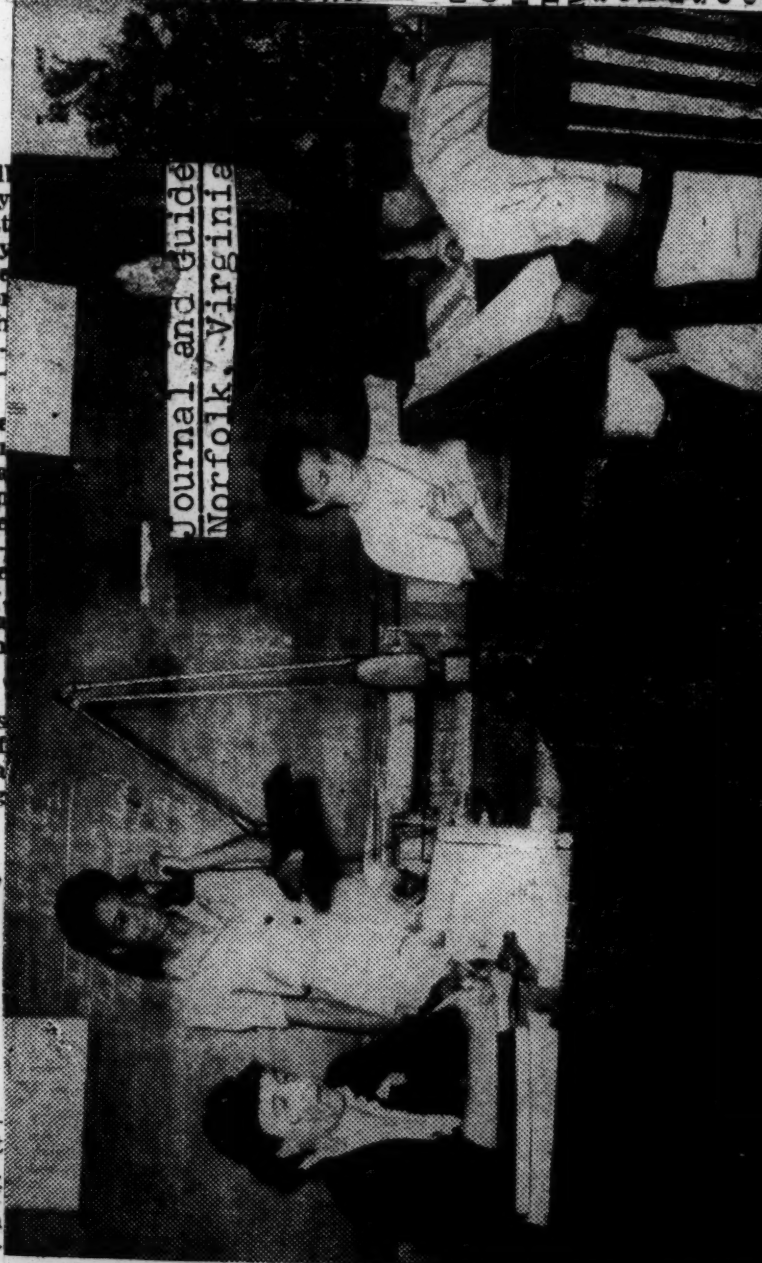
DR. RUSSELL BROWN

POPULATION STUDY

GROUP—Shown in the picture (left to right) are Mrs. Ruth Hucles McGuinn, Miss Dorothy Tate, Mrs. Emily McDonald Madden, Miss Jeanette Brown, and Miss Florence Perkins, social science students and members of the population study group at Virginia Union University, Richmond who are conducting statistical research in connection with the social

the social science department of the university. Dr. Henry J. McGuinn, head of the department, is supervising the study.

Journal and Guide  
Norfolk, Virginia





Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

NEGROES MAY TURN WHITE

PHILADELPHIA — (A N P) —

Negroes who have long maintained a desire to "pass" but found the act difficult because of a slight matter pertaining to the shade of their skin may possibly go that way, if a certain new chemical turns out well.

The new chemical that is said to turn any color white was described Thursday before the 93rd annual session of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania.